2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a direct result of the improved housing conditions which many workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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362 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and
• 511 corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

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871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school. In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

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[465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protec-
466 torate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the
465 Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee,
435 and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value
465 of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

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3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

Organisation and Administration

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff.

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognized and Unrecognized. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognized schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

Indigenous Schools, Quran Schools and Talmud Toras

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	2	39	27	66	57
Un-recognized ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,641

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

Organisation and Administration.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) 463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries —garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the 464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of 167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the 465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as 467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater 468 organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the 504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the 464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Towr Planning Scheme.

511 362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657 746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden. 466

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made. 511 435

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities. 647 466 464

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots. 467

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

N 262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually breads, dates and milk products, supplemented by vegetables and fruits in season and by varying amounts of meat and fish. Although breads are most frequently prepared from sorghum millet (durra), other forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat and barley are widely used. Rice is generally popular, and large amounts are imported. Dates constitute one of the main food items throughout this region; date palms flourish along some wadies, but the annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types of vegetables and fruits are available in the agricultural areas.

N [439] 241 262

A N 235 262 Sheep and goats are raised in both the Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is used extensively, but only the pastoral tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply. Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony and in some inland districts, particularly in Western Aden Protectorate, where the grazing conditions are suitable for cattle. Camel's milk is a staple food among certain Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is employed in the wealthier families. The fat from the tail tissues of the local breed of sheep, which is an important substitute in the Colony and among the eastern tribes, is almost unknown in Western Aden Protectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many areas, and the oil constitutes another source of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than once a week, except in the more prosperous households. Fish are plentiful along the coast, and both fresh and dried fish are commonly used in the diet.

A H 241 262 511 228

Housing

A 862 342 Several different types of dwellings are found in Aden Colony. In general, the standards of housing are higher than in the neighboring territories. All variations are encountered between the multistoried stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the modern style villas of the European and official communities, and the one- or two-story structures of stone or mud brick in which most of the people live. Regardless

A 342

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A 342 of size and construction, the houses usually have flat roofs, which can be utilized during the summer months for sleeping purposes. The increase in population within recent years has led to the growth of settlements of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts. A 361 Some of the laborers employed in handling 362 cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but 511 many live in crude hut settlements in which the sanitary conditions are a menace to both townships. Slum clearance was started in 1943, and housing programs have since been undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman. They are financed by the Colonial government and subsidized by grants from the British Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

H 342 Stone, mud brick and brushwood are uti- 361 lized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are governed by the materials available and the need for making them defensible. Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood stockades are frequent in Western Aden Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6 H stories, with accommodations for the live- 342 stock on the ground floor. In contrast with 511 the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the 361 homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely of more than one story. They are typically overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the animals are often kept in close association with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents, but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near the coast live in huts of straw, thatched palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Water Supplies

A 312 Water is usually scarce, except in parts of the western highlands which benefit from a heavier rainfall. The main water supply for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East

Africa, are found in the coastal area. Numerous species of *Culex* are present, including *C. quinquefasciatus* (— *C. fatigans*), a potential vector of filariasis. A species of *Taeniorhynchus* has been described from Western Aden Protectorate.

Mosquito control measures have been carried on by the health authorities in the Colony for several decades. They involve weekly inspections of all premises to eliminate breeding sites, the protection and the larvicidal treatment of permanent bodies of water, the reclamation of swamps and low-lying lands in the vicinity of the towns, and the supervision of the dhows using the port. The Aedes index was 0.014 per cent in 1950, in contrast with 4 per cent in 1930.

Flies. Flies are abundant in towns and villages, where the insanitary conditions around markets, cattlesheds and dwellings favor prolific breeding. They are most numerous between November and March. The house flies, *Musca domestica* and related species, are ubiquitous and undoubtedly play a role in the spread of intestinal and eye infections. The stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, is prevalent. Sandflies are numerous, among which *Phlebotomus papatasii* is presumably of primary medical concern. The tsetse fly, *Glossina tachinoides*, was reported early in this century from the Haushabi and the Subeihi tribal districts in Western Aden Protectorate.[9] It has not been collected in recent surveys, however, and the original observations remain the only record of its appearance outside Africa.[20] Campaigns against flies, employing DDT, Gammexane and other insecticidal sprays in markets and public buildings, are undertaken periodically by the health authorities in the two townships of the Colony.

Lice. All forms of human lice are found, particularly among the inhabitants of towns and villages in the interior. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is prevalent in the highland villages, where it is the vector of louse-borne typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever.

Fleas. Both *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *X. astia* parasitize the rats in this region.

Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western.

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases.

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township.

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases.

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare.

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ADEN PNI
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year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate. H A 744

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45. H A 164

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[10] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain. H A 167 164

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

Nutritional Diseases

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Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de- 146 464 511 361 A H 146 164

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